

NUMBER 17

to the refusal of the "uncomparable" Indians elevators were among the buildings
in to take their lands in severalty, and asking the loss is not known.

Gresham is one of the immortals, 306 who went down fighting for a third term in Grant in the Chicago convention in 1880. The reunion of the stalwart 306 will be held in memory. It is not known whether Mr. Cleveland's premier will appear again within the ranks of the stalwart old guard.—Rock Mountain News.

THE GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.
DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
For annum.....\$3.00 Six months.....\$1.50
Three months.....\$1.00 One month.....\$0.50
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
For annum.....\$1.25 Six months.....\$0.75
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ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application to the office.
JOB WORK
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing
equal to those of any establishment
west of the Missouri river.
All persons having advertisements in the paper
and desiring to discontinue them, please
make it known at the business office where they
will be properly attended to. We cannot hold
ourselves responsible for advertisements con-
taining in the paper an error in this regard.
No claims are allowed against employees of
THE GAZETTE for loss of money or property.
All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette
must be added in not later than Tuesday noon.
W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AGAIN.

The Colorado House of Representatives have passed the Woman's Suffrage bill, by a vote of 37 to 23. The Governor is supposed to favor the bill. There is some prospect, therefore, that it will be enacted, unless there is a strong protest against it. Ever since the Legislature met, there has been a strong lobby in Denver pushing this measure, and perhaps some of our legislators have really been convinced, thereby that the women of Colorado want to vote.

We do not believe that a majority of the women of the State desire the franchise; but those who do are working for it actively, while those who do not are making no protest against giving this new and responsible duty thus upon them. It would be a good idea, we believe, for the women who do not want to vote to say so at this time. Petitions could be drawn up and signed and sent to the Legislature within a week, if some one in each important place would take hold of the matter and push it.

Meanwhile, the newspapers ought to take the matter up, and urge the Legislature not to be in haste to thrust upon the women of the State this heavy burden. For the most part, the women, especially those who are married, have enough to do already without the additional duties which the franchise would entail upon them. It must be remembered, too, that the logical and inevitable corollary of woman's suffrage is the disfranchisement of the colored race, and the incorporation, in case of need, in the militia and the police force. All this is aside from the question whether women are qualified by their knowledge of public affairs and the constitution of their nature to vote with good judgment and discretion. That subject, it is unnecessary to discuss at this time. It should be enough to defeat the measure that the majority of women do not want the ballot. We have enough voters now who do not vote; why add to the number?

AFRAID OF HIS PARTY.

If Mr. Cleveland were to conduct the entire management of Government alone for the next four years, or with the aid of his chosen ministers of State, we should know pretty definitely what to expect, and so would he. As it is, however, he must reckon with Congress. Now that body is about two-thirds Democratic, and one might suppose therefore that Mr. Cleveland could count upon its support for his policy, and find in it an efficient helper in his administration. President Harrison relied upon the Fifty-first Congress in this way, and was not disappointed. The majority of that Congress co-operated heartily with him, and the result was a large body of affirmative and progressive legislation in line with his principles and in accord with his policy.

Right here, however, comes in the essential difference between the two parties. The Republican party was united in support of the platform upon which the President and the Fifty-first Congress were elected. The leaders were trained to each, and to take responsibility, and its legislators were used to embodying in laws the ideas maintained by the party. The Democratic party is hopelessly divided. So large a part of it is bitterly hostile to the declarations made in its own platform adopted last summer at Chicago that the President positively does not care to call the Congress together in extra session, although the need is pressing, for fear it might, instead of enacting such measures as the desires and as were positively demanded by the Chicago platform, turn around and enact laws exactly opposite in spirit and effect to the policy he favors and to the principles set forth in the "Declaration of Principles" made last June.

The President has apparently a well-defined policy, based exactly upon the party platform; but the party which elected him by a tremendous majority and which put forth that platform as its creed, will not support him in carrying it out.

This is an instructive illustration of the character and tendencies of the Democratic party and of its inherent incapacity for government.

MCKINLEY AND HIS FRIENDS.

It is pleasant to know that every dollar of Governor McKinley's debts will be paid by his friends, and that his own savings, as well as those of his wife, will remain untouched. It is also pleasant to know that these contributions were New Granada (now Colombia), the United States did not acquire any right to control the Panama railway in perpetuity.

sent. The money was sent, mostly in small sums, to the trustee of the estate at Chicago, and at that was sent directly to Governor McKinley was promptly returned.

Such action is not only a testimony to the respect and admiration for the public services of the Governor, but it also shows that the spirit of just appreciation and gratitude for public services is not lacking among the American people. The man who brays his own case, McKinley is one of those men whom the American people really respect and thoroughly trust. They have showed it by their action now; and some day, perhaps, they will have occasion to show it in a manner even more general and emphatic.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TARIFF PROGRESS.

It has been a matter of some surprise to us to find that President Cleveland's Inaugural Address has been received with so much coolness on the part of Democrats, and without much apparent enthusiasm even by the Mugwump press. Not all of them seem to understand that he endorsed thoroughly the doctrine enunciated in the Chicago platform that a protection is unconstitutional. It seems to us that Mr. Cleveland's declaration on that point was as explicit as could have been expected from any body so accustomed to roundabout and paltry excuses for speech as the President. "When we tear aside," said Mr. Cleveland, "the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government, furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with a perversion of the taxing power; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an unjust dependence upon governmental favor, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement."

It seems to us that if this means anything at all, it means a tariff for revenue only, in the future and most extreme sense of the phrase. In 1891, in his famous one-idea message to Congress, Mr. Cleveland was much more guarded in his language. He said then that protection must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a real sense, that of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturing resources. "It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with special precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests."

In the present Inaugural, there is no such qualifying passage. The message of 1887 was generally recognized as a "free trade" document, how much more must this Inaugural Address be so regarded. Democratic platforms have long since with Mr. Cleveland in this matter. Even so late as 1888, the national platform of the Democracy proposed "a fair and careful revision of our tax laws with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor."

It was not until last summer that the party really changed its square and fairly upon the free trade ground, by declaring it to be a fundamental principle of their party that "the Federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." "This," says the New York Sun, "was a deliberate and mighty change, and consequently there is in Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address of March 4, 1893, no repetition and no mention, save for the purposes of declaring it, of the doctrine of a revision of the tariff with reference to protecting wages or manufactures."

So far as public utterances go, therefore, Mr. Cleveland and his party have advanced *pari passu* in their economic education. About five years ago for a protective tariff which would produce the maximum revenue; both stand now for a tariff for revenue only, without any consideration of protection whatever.

Both the President and his party are committed irrevocably to the free trade policy. To draw back now would be a cowardly evasion of responsibility; to revise the tariff on protective lines would be to falsify their solemn declarations and satisfy themselves.

PANAMA OR NICARAGUA.

The report of the Committee of Congress appointed to investigate the affairs of the Panama Railway company and the Pacific Mail Steamship company was made at a time just before the adjournment of Congress—when the public attention was occupied with other matters. It was not, therefore, received the notice that it merited.

The Committee reports that under the treaty of 1855 with the republic of New Granada (now Colombia), the United States did not acquire any right to control the Panama railway in perpetuity.

as an American corporation, and that Congress cannot properly interfere to prevent the company from making disbursements against the Pacific Mail. The chief details of the report are interesting, but the most important part of it is the conclusion, wherein the Committee express the opinion that it is necessary to the interest of the United States that this country should control some trans-isthmian waterway.

Opinions differ as to the best course for our government in relation to the isthmus. The Nicaragua Canal is advocated by some of our ablest statesmen as the best inter-oceanic route. It has how much work has been done upon it seems hard to ascertain; and it has not been conclusively proved that the canal can be finished within the estimates. It is time that this whole subject should be thoroughly investigated. The Colombian concession to the French Panama company has run out, and has been extended for six months only. At the end of that time the indications are that the Colombian government will take the matter into its own hands; in which case we could easily secure the franchise and have over property in it. A ship railway might perhaps be built over the isthmus, pending the completion of the canal; and if that canal ever can be completed, it would be better than the Nicaragua, because it would be without locks.

Now is the time to find out about these things, and to secure one or both of these routes so that no European nation shall get control of them. The facts can be ascertained; and the President or the Senate (we do not mention the House because that is not now in session) or both acting jointly, can ascertain them, so that proper measures may be taken as soon as possible to secure American control of the isthmus.

THE NEW SENATORS.

Among the newly appointed Senators—not elected—is Lee Mante of Montana, who has been named by Governor Rickard to succeed Senator Sanders. Mr. Mante is a newspaper man, having for ten years published and edited the Butte Inter-Mountain. When appointed Senator he was serving as Mayor of the City of Butte. He is a strong Republican. If Mr. Beckwith's life is good, so is Mr. Mante's. The cases are precise alike. It is seldom that so many new men enter the Senate at one time as have become, or will become, members of that body in 1893. There are Waite, of California; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Martin, of Kansas; Lindsay, of Kentucky; Caffery, of Louisiana (who is really new, although he was appointed last year); Mante, of Montana; Allen, of Nebraska; Smith, of New Jersey; Murphy, of New York; Roach, of North Dakota; Mendenhall, of Wisconsin; and Beckwith, of Wyoming.

Another point worth noting is that of these new Senators only two have served (at least at any recent period) in the House. The rest are entirely new men in national legislation. Some of them are strong men, however, who after they have been in the Senate a year or two, will probably make their mark.

GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSORS.

So far the Grand Old Man has surprised his enemies and delighted his friends by his course in the present Parliament. The fear that his weight of years might render him unequal to the tremendous task laid upon him has been proven unfounded, and his heterogeneous forces have been marshaled in perfect discipline with wonderful skill and ability. The Liberal forces seem to have gained strength rather than lost it in the presence of the foe; their ranks are united as they were not before, and the results of the bye-elections from time to time show an increasing sentiment in favor of Home Rule among the English people.

Furthermore not only the Liberals are making a better showing, but the Conservatives a much worse one than was anticipated. The skill of their leaders and the eloquence of their orators alike are clear-cut, and these facts of the leaders have reacted upon the followers. The dissensions which were so freely propagated as in store for the friends of Home Rule, have returned to vex its enemies, and the Conservatives are in doubt as to their policy as well as their leader.

Under such circumstances Mr. Gladstone's success in his most arduous and perhaps his last great task cannot so far be questioned. No one supposes that the House of Lords will consent to the bill, though they might well hesitate to set themselves against a majority of the Commons. But if Mr. Gladstone succeeds in holding his majority in the House of Commons until the Home Rule bill is passed, the effect upon the English people will be very great, and Mr. Gladstone may be called successful in his present effort.

The evils of mixing national politics in municipal government are well illustrated in Denver. Qualification for the position is not what is ignored, but it is about the last thing considered. The amount of "goodies" and "infectious" offered to the party by the would-be candidate, comes first of all, and the difference between a patriot and a casual contractor's activity in his party type is shown. Such a method cannot fail to result in poor government, and the theory is fully illustrated by Denver's history.

THEY POST AS A "SPECIMEN."

Some men are born poets; some achieve poetry; and some have poetry thrust upon them. Of the latter class are newspaper editors. The division is not arbitrary, but according to the most approved "natural method."

In the second class, which we may call self-made poets, there are again two divisions, the first being the authors of such stanzas as:

The world for you is void of hope,
Just you're not, number one's soap.

The advertising poet occupies the same rank in literature that is as a day in the dramatic art by the Punch and Judy show. We admire the mechanical exuberance or technicality, there is no lack of action or "melodrama," the movement and interest are well maintained, the characters are neither infrequent nor ill-managed, and yet we feel in both cases something is lacking. In the intricate art of music a counterpart is found with more difficulty. The advertising poet rises somewhat above the band-organ; he is somewhat below the accordion.

The second division of the second class comprises those who want to write poetry and can't. In no other case is so wonderfully shown the truth of the proverb that where there's a will, there's a way. This division will write poetry and their way is wonderful. Illustrations are common. The GAZETTE has a choice collection of "specimens" but the following is from an exchange:

DARK HOURS.
Woman's love would be; O! so sweet to me,
As the dew drops of morning on the wild rose,
If she is fair!

Waking hours of darkest night
Taints (daily) to my heart,
Tingling, and impulsive,
The angels is forever.

Look for truth in bloom of youth,
As wakened dreams of life,
But then as sunset—the truth,
Is but a can of lard.

The good,
To know good, why they see it;
Speak gently when they get to it,
However it be, and if to me,
I shall be as they say it.

Is an easy matter to make fun of such "poetry," and yet there is something genuine about it. The distinguishing power of the great artist, whether he be poet, musician, actor or painter, is the ability to arouse in others the sentiments which he himself experiences. No man can be a great artist who has not both the power of sentiment and the power of expression. A man in a grove may be keenly alive to the beauties of nature around him, he may see the flowers and the bud and the green leaves, as they bear the song of the birds, the rustling of the brook and the rustlings of the forest, he may feel the caressings of the summer wind, and all that is good in him may be strengthened and his soul lifted to a higher plane; and afterwards several things may happen. He is an artist in rhyme, in color or in melody, he can cause to vibrate in others the chords which have been struck with his own pleasure in himself; if he is not his own enjoyment may be marred if he tries in vain, though unsuccessfully, to communicate it. Poor poetry then to a certain extent is evidence of a noble soul, since its effects are more likely to arise from a lack of power of expression than from a lack of appreciation. And yet the attitude of the world towards the self-made poet is not a happy one. The stammering orator will be ridiculed, and the "mauve" will remain "inglorious."

THE HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

In the consideration of such a question as that of Hawaiian annexation, partisan politics should not enter. Here is a matter which concerns the United States as a nation, and in which all the citizens of the nation are interested. Furthermore it is not only a question of a material advantage, the addition of a few acres to our national domain and of a few thousands to our population, or even of the establishment of a powerful foreign fortress to guard the Pacific shore; it is a new step in our foreign policy, a departure from our traditions, a step involving our relations with the most important nations of the world, and not a one in Hawaii, and a step which cannot fail to have an important influence on the future destiny of the United States. Here surely a necessity exists for broad-minded patriotism, acting without bias and without fear, and with a full knowledge of the facts.

It is fortunate therefore both for the United States and for Hawaii, that the President has been able to appreciate the situation as it is and to take the right action. The appointment of a good commission to visit Hawaii is just, reasonable and proper. What is necessary to know the facts, and the chief danger, if there is one, will arise from ignorance. The temporary protectorate established by Minister Stevens remains in full force, and will so remain until the commission has completed its labors and some decisive action has been taken by the government at Washington. The action of foreign nations up to the present time renders it improbable that any of them will attempt to interfere. The commission will be able to ascertain the exact situation of the islands, the wishes of the Hawaiian people, and to what extent, and under what conditions, if at all, annexation will be advantageous to both countries.

These considerations by no means involve a rejection of President Harrison's. With our common and his hand of course, the case was quite different. There's a story—will find out that this is

was a necessity. If he did anything, it had to be done quickly. The form of the proposed treaty, with the details to be settled at leisure. Believing that great and manifest advantages were to be derived from annexation, President Harrison wished to do what he could, while he could. President Cleveland, with plenty of time, does not act in a more sure way.

The make-up of the commission affords no ground for criticism. General Schofield, Admiral Brown and Mr. Boutwell may be trusted to see things as they are, and to present a trustworthy report, and that report will have great influence in Congress and among the people. Having heard the evidence, the United States will be ready to act.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The action of Senator Teller, in offering a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate in favor of a reassembling of the International Monetary Conference at Brussels, was unexpected, but it is on that account all the more welcome. Mr. Teller is one of the ablest and strongest supporters of silver in the Senate, and has done as much to prevent the adoption of a single gold standard as any man in the country. It is therefore worthy of especial note that he should come forward at this time as the advocate of the International Conference, and should thus emphatically endorse the plan of securing a bimetallic coinage by international agreement.

The extreme advocates of free coinage have charged that it was "packed" in the interests of the "gold bugs" and the "money sharks" of Lombard and Wall streets. These baseless allegations have been repeated so often that perhaps some people have come really to believe them. Senator Teller's record as a consistent friend of silver makes it impossible for him to be charged now with a desire for gold monometallism; and this recognition by him of the fact that bimetallic coinage can be brought about in this country most wisely by acting in concert with other civilized nations, and that in disposition the time when such a concert of action is possible, and even probable, has already arrived, is a most encouraging sign.

A resolution of the kind proposed, if passed by the Senate, would not of course be mandatory; but it would involve upon President Cleveland and an immediate responsibility, and should draw from him an expression of his intentions. Mr. Cleveland has never hitherto shown himself as friendly to bimetalism as President Harrison; but his Secretary of the Treasury is a strong bimetalist, unless he has changed his opinion very recently; so that there is some reason to expect that Mr. Cleveland will favor the conference, and will very soon announce his intentions. As a matter of public policy, the reappointment of the present delegates would be the wisest course. They have already met the foreign delegates, and know the situation; they have showed that they are substantially agreed, and can and will act together; and they have made a strong impression upon the other members of the conference.

We hope, therefore, that Senator Teller's resolution will be the beginning of a series of events that will give us free bimetallic coinage which will be supported by all the leading nations of the world, and which will settle satisfactorily a problem that is now vexing the wisest of our statesmen.

ANOTHER BILLION CONGRESS.

The appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress amounted to \$688,477,822—in round numbers a billion dollars. These are Senator Allison's figures. Mr. Edmunds in the appropriations of that Congress all those that were made necessary by the legislation of that Congress, whether they were for the years 1890-92, or for the years 1892-94 and those succeeding. In this way he manages to pile up an aggregate of \$1,055,363,927.

On the appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress 30th agree. They amount to \$1,028,622,057. Mr. Edmunds claims a reduction by the Fifty-second Congress of \$5,853,872; Mr. Allison claims an increase of \$38,564,065. So Mr. Allison's figures seem to be the latter; but leaving aside that question entirely, it is acknowledged on all hands that this Fifty-second Congress, of which Edmunds has been the leader, so far as it had any leader at all, this Congress which has reduced scores of really necessary appropriations, thereby crippling a most important branch of the public service, has managed somehow to appropriate, with all its parsimony, more than a billion dollars.

Nobody would have thought much of this, probably, if the Democrats had not made such a tremendous and a foolish about the "extraneous" and the Fifty-first Congress, and boasted so loudly of what they were going to do in the way of economy.

By and by most of the Democrats—except Edmunds and his handful of case-

Speaker Reed said two years ago, is a billion-dollar country. They have a habit of finding out anywhere from four to ten years too late, that the Republicans were right, and of camping on the old Republican ground after the army of progress has marched on.

This good news that all the money that is needed has now been contributed to finish the Grant monument at New York. Under the management of General Horace Porter nearly \$200,000 was raised, which, added to the amount on hand when General Porter began work, makes a total of \$306,857.22 received. There is now in the hands of the association \$478,058.89. There will be a small amount needed in addition to this to procure a suitable sarcophagus and to embellish the crypt in which it will be placed, but there will be little or no difficulty in securing it. The amount raised by General Porter represents an average of \$6.20 for each contributor. About \$38,153.20 of the entire sum was raised in the city of New York.

Upon the popular "University Extension" plan, arrangements have been made for a series of twelve lectures at the First Methodist Church of this city. There will be six on the general theme of "The French Revolution" by Chancellor McDowell, of the Denver University, and six by Dr. A. B. Hyde of the same institution on "English Literature." The first of the course will be to-morrow evening, by the Chancellor, the subject being "The Study of History," intended as a preface to others of the course. Such lectures by such lecturers cannot fail to be valuable to those in attendance and they certainly merit a general interest.

The Legislature of the State of Washington, like those of Wyoming and Montana, has adjourned sine die without electing a United States Senator, and the Governor will appoint Senator Allen's successor, who will probably be Senator Allen himself. Thus far, the opinion of Senator Allen seems to be agreed; admitting the appointed Senators; and the States of Montana, Wyoming and Washington may have to go along for two years at least with only one representative apiece in the United States Senate.

To-day we begin the publication of a new feature which we believe will add to the interest and value of the WEEKLY GAZETTE—a column of comments on the International Sunday School lessons. Two lessons are given in this issue—those for to-day and next Sunday. Hereafter we shall print every Sunday the lesson for the following Sunday, so that it may be used in preparation through the week.

One of the very first decisions of the new Secretary of the Interior goes to show that he is a friend of the forests. He has revoked certain permits which were issued for cutting timber on government lands in Montana. The new Secretary of Agriculture is well known as an enthusiastic arborist; so that forestry interests are not likely to suffer under this administration.

Six years ago the Democrats were greatly frightened because there was a big surplus in the United States Treasury; now they are just as badly frightened at the prospect of a deficiency. It remains to be seen whether Secretary Carlisle is the man who can "smile the rock of the national resources" (D. Webster), and cause the springs of revenue to gush forth.

The selection of Mr. C. W. Reinhardt as the new President of the Santa Fe road seems to please every body, and people here are especially gratified at the promotion of Mr. Robinson. Mr. Reinhardt is a young man for such a position, having only just turned forty; but he has been railroaded for twenty-two years, and was an unusually bright and well-informed young man when he began.

The cases of A. C. Beckwith, John Martin, and Lee Mante, claiming to be United States Senators from Wyoming, Kansas and Montana, have been referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The chances are that Beckwith and Mante will not be seated, and as the Democrats do not need Martin's vote, he is likely to be turned out.

The cash value of the Pope's semi-centennial celebration was about two and a quarter million dollars. Few Americans would object to grow old at this rate.

Ex-Governor Gray of Indiana is going to Mexico after a fall.

A VEST-POCKET remedy—Dr. Pierce's Kidney and Bladder Remedy. Put up in little glass vials, handy and convenient. Seal, too, so that you know they're always fresh and reliable. Unlike the ordinary pills in wooden or pasteboard boxes. There's nothing in the way of pills as small, or as easy to take as these little vials. There's nothing so easy and natural in action—nothing that can do as much lasting good. They absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick or Bloating Stomach, Acid Stomach, and Distress. A rearrangement of liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. They're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

A case of Catarrh can't be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is so rare that the makers of the medicine are unable to make the offer: "We can't cure your Catarrh, but we can cure your Catarrh, and your case is well, pay you \$1."



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Corrugated Iron Roofing,

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any kind of a cron will do, then

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
 Estate of Bertha A. Hunt, deceased.
 The undersigned, having been appointed

he will appear before the County Court of Paso county, at the Court House in Colorado Springs at the March term, or the first Monday of April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and re-

ne undersigned. _____ Immediate payment
ated the 6th day of March, A. D. 1891.
ALFRED E. HUNT, Executor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make payment of one hundred ninety-seven and thirty-two one-hundredths dollars (\$197.32) costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against said Company

the Raven Placer Mining claim, the Frac-
Placer Mining claim. The Gold Geyser No.
d mining claim. The Gold Geyser No.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all of the right, title and interest of the above named Gold Canyon Mining and Smelting Company in and to the above described mining claim, situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

located at Colorado Springs, this 7th day
March, 1893. M. F. BOWERS.

late of Frances Irene Stillman, deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed ad-
ministrator of the estate of Frances Irene
Stillman late of the county of El Paso.

the court house in Colorado Springs, said county, at the March term 1893. The last Monday in April, next, at which time persons having claims against said estate notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All

JOHN W. STELLMAN,
Administrator.

OFFICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF E. F.

It is hereby given that E. F. Welles, of
 rado Springs, Colorado, lately doing busi-
 under the name and style of E. F. Welles
 .., did, on the 15th day of February, A. D.
 convey to the undersigned by a genera-
 of assignment, a... of his property for the

as to the undersigned, under oath, within
months from the date hereof.
Witness at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Febru-
ary 5th, A. D. 1893.

E. A. COLBURN,
Assignee of E. B. Webb.

ate of Mrs. Emma B. Severy, deceased.
undersigned, having been appointed
nistrator of the estate of Mrs. Emma B.
ry, late of the county of El Paso in the
of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives

county at the March term 1893 or
last Monday in April, next, at
a time all persons having claims against
estate are notified and requested
to attend for the purpose of having the same

ed at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 13th
of March, A. D. 1893.
JAMES S. SEVEY, Administrator.

[illegible]

to the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, to sell and dispose of said premises and, as the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the County of El Paso and the State of Colorado, for the highest and best price to same will bring in cash, four weeks after the date of the publication of the public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper published in said county.

[illegible]

tion under the foregoing authority was first acquired, then I, P. W. Howbert, County Clerk of Colorado, as successor in trust in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, with procured the execution of trust acts to the above described property in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, being the successor in trust in the said property.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.

P. W. Howbert, acting County Clerk of El Paso County, acting as County Clerk in trust. Dated February 23d, 1893.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, C. R. Goode of the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, by its certain deed of trust, duly recorded in the County of Arapahoe, Colorado, on the 11th day of February, 1890, in Book No. 12, at page 20, of the said County Records, and Recorder of said El Paso County, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1890, in Book No. 12, at page 12, of the said County Records, conveyed to Edward Ferris, as Trustee, and in fulfillment of said deed of trust, removal or refusal or inability of said Ferris to execute the provisions of said deed of trust, to the County of El Paso County, as Successor in Trust, certain real estate situate in the County of El Paso County, and to the County of Arapahoe, to-wit: Lot No. 8, in block P, in Edwards Addition to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, which said real estate was given September 1st, 1889, by C. R. Goode, as above.

...and interest thereon; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to William Ferris, Jr., the payment of his one promissory note for the principal sum of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, of even date with said trust deed and said mortgage.

ertain interest notes of Forty-five (\$5) dollars each, of even date with said trust deed payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed

[illegible]

of said principal note and one of said interest notes was due on the first day of February, 1896, and the said principal note and said interest notes remain due and unpaid, and whereas, the aforesaid holder of said notes has heretofore declared said notes to be in default, note of \$1000.00, and the person to pay of and on said note, a sum payable to the order of, and at the request of the aforesaid holder of said notes and under and without any other or other conditions and terms of trust, I, Edward Ferris, trustee aforesaid, on the 25th day of March, 1895, at the city of Colorado Springs, in said State of Colorado, the said principal note, on said day, in the front door of the Colorado Springs, County, City of Colorado Springs, County, State of Colorado, sell said note and State of Colorado, sell said note above described, at a public sale, to the highest and best bidder, in same

In case of the absence from the State of Co. Co., or death, or inability or refusal to act, or refusal to execute the said will, the said Edward Perdue, as trustee as aforesaid, shall have full power to execute under the foregoing notice any and all business required, then, J. W. Cowbert, County Clerk of said county, or any one of the said trustees, as successor in trust, in accordance with the power and authority conferred upon them by the terms of said deed of trust, may proceed to execute said trust and to execute the above described property, and to execute the provisions of said trust deed being the same as the provisions of said deed of trust.

By virtue of a special execution, issued out of the Court of record of the District Court of the County of San Juan, State of Colorado, to me created, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, (\$4,620.00), and costs of

advised against the Gold Geyser Mining Company in favor of Fairbanks, Morse and Company of the lances, treatments, goods and estate of the said Gold Geyser Mining Company have ever on the following property, to-wit:

1. Raven pacer mining claim, the Fractioneer claim, the Gold Geyser No. 1 lode mining claim, the Gold Geyser No. 2 lode mining claim, the Comstock lode mining claim, to-wit, with all machinery and buildings known to the Gold Geyser Mining Company in the Cripple Creek Mining District, situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

...the above named ...
...and interest of the above named ...
...Geyer Mining Company in and to the
...described property, on Friday the 1st
...of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Gold
...Stamp Mill situated on the road between
...the towns of Fremont and Monarch City,
...Dawson County, Oregon.

State of Texas, Bexar County.
 Date of first publication, March 16th, 1896.